

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a call previously issued, a Convention to consider the Rights, Duties and Relations of Women, met at the Stone Church, Akron, Summit County, O., May 28, 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Emily Robinson, of Marlboro', the Convention was organized by appointing Mrs. M. A. W. Johnson, of N. Y. President *pro tem.*, and Mrs. H. M. Little of McConnellsville, Sec'y *pro tem.*

On motion, a committee of Mrs. Mary Corner of McConnellsville, Mrs. Martha J. Tilden of Akron, Dr. K. G. Thomas of Marlboro', Jacob Heaton and Caroline Stanton of Salem, was appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Convention.

The call was then read by the President. The nominating committee reported the following officers:

President—Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE, of McConnellsville.

Vice Presidents—L. A. HINE of Cincinnati, Mrs. A. AKLEY of Akron, Mrs. SARAH F. SWIFT of Akron, Mrs. C. C. BURR of New York, Miss WILSON of Akron, Mrs. MARY CORNER of McConnellsville, Mrs. SEVERANCE of Cleveland, and Mrs. MARY WHITING of Canton.

Secretaries—Mrs. H. M. TRACY of Columbus, Mr. MARCUS R. ROBINSON of Marlboro', and Mrs. SALLIE B. GAGE of Salem.

Business Committee—Mrs. Mary A. W. Johnson, N. York, Mrs. E. K. COE, Michigan, Rev. D. L. Webster, Havenna, Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. Jacob Heaton, Salem, Mrs. F. M. Baker, Akron, Mrs. E. B. Townsend, Akron, Dr. K. G. Thomas, Marlboro', Mr. L. A. Hine, Cincinnati, Miss L. Maria Giddings, Jefferson, Mrs. E. Robinson, Marlboro', Mrs. Mary Gilbert, Atwater, Mrs. Betsey M. Cowles, Canton, Mr. James W. Walker, New Lyme, Mrs. Cordelia D. Smalley, Randolph, M. A. Stanton Akron, and Dr. A. Brooke, Oakland.

The report was accepted and the persons named elected officers of the Convention.

The President then addressed the convention in an able manner.

The Business Committee, through Mrs. E. K. Coe reported a letter from Mrs. E. J. H. Nichols of the Windham County, Vt. Democrat, ably setting forth the evils growing out of the unnatural relations of women to society.

The Secretary read a very earnest letter from Mrs. L. J. Pierson, relative to the disabilities of Women and their fearful results to community.

A communication from the Half Yearly Meeting of Congregational Friends, held near Zanesfield, Logan County, O., April 28, 1851, was also read by the Secretary.

Mrs. Johnson reported and read a very able letter from Mrs. L. N. Fowler M. D. of N. Y. after which from the Business Committee she reported the following preamble and resolutions which were received and laid upon the table to be brought up for discussion at the pleasure of the Convention.

In as much as it is undeniably self-evident that woman has been created with the same intellectual and moral endowments, and subject to the same necessities as man, it is equally self-evident that she is naturally possessed of a perfect equality with him in her legal, political, pecuniary, educational, and social rights—therefore

Resolved, That the inequalities which manifestly exist in the privileges of the sexes, as bestowed or allowed by institutions or customs, demonstrate in their practice, criminal injustice and gross tyranny on the part of man, and reprehensible submissiveness, in her unresisting toleration on the part of woman.

2. Resolved, That since the unjust distinctions between the sexes, which vitiate all known civil and ecclesiastical institutions, through so large a portion of legislative enactments and social usages, have received an apparent consecration in the opinions of a large majority of mankind through their antiquity and the binding influence of custom, we can alone rely upon such means for their correction, as shall enlighten public sentiment, and improve public morals, and since, from the constitution of things, we can hope only to achieve this gradually, though in a constantly accelerating ratio, we therefore

3. Resolved, That as the religious instructors of the people exercise a most potent influence in moulding public sentiment, we call upon them, as they would desire to promote a religion that is pure and undefiled, to afford special instruction to community, these principles of natural justice and humanity, with which, alone, all true religion accords;—and to point out the violation of them by those oppressions endured by women.

4. Resolved, That as the periodical press of this Country possesses an equally strong influence in giving form and tone to public sentiment in which originates the vitality of all our ecclesiastical, civil, educational institutions and social usages, we ask of the conductors of the same, to not only tolerate, but to promote and urge through their columns, the investigation of this most important subject.

5. Resolved, That since the main hope of beneficial change and effectual reform of public evils depends upon the direction given to the minds of the young, we urge upon all school teachers, all parents, and especially mothers, the duty of training the mind of every child to a full comprehension of those principles of natural justice which govern the whole subject of human rights, consequently including Woman's Rights, and to an accurate perception of those departures from these human institutions which of necessity oppress the female sex primarily and thereby ultimately injure man as deeply as woman.

6th. Resolved, That we earnestly urge the immediate modification or repeal of all Constitutional provisions and legislative enactments which enjoin or tolerate a difference in the privileges of the individual on account of the difference in sex.

7th. Resolved, That since we find, in the pecuniary oppressions to which woman is subject, the principal causes for any departure from feminine purity which society is left to deplore, we call upon the philanthropists among mankind to unite in their efforts to

give to woman the same opportunities for labor that man possesses and the same reward for its equal performance.

8th. Resolved, That we recognize it as a duty of the men and women of Ohio, and elsewhere, to meet in Convention annually or oftener, to concert measures for the promulgation of these sentiments, and the adoption of corresponding action in the various relations of life.

After the reading of the Resolutions, Mr. Hine read an article from Charles Alcott, in reference to the political rights of Women investigating the foundation of rights, and predicating upon it an equal claim to the elective franchise, but not to holding office.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at two, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met according to adjournment. Mrs. Frances D. Gage, in the Chair.

On motion, of Mrs. Swisshelm it was voted to ask any clergyman, or other person present, who felt so disposed to open the exercises by prayer. Rev. Mr. Howells of Pittsburgh, responded to the request of the Convention, in an appropriate prayer.

The Hutchinsons brothers were then introduced to the audience, and by request sang in their inimitable manner their song of "Coming right along."

Miss Sarah Coates, followed in an address, at the conclusion of which, it was moved by Mr. Walker, that the Hutchinsons be requested to sing as often as the spirit moved.

Mrs. Swisshelm moved an amendment to the effect that the Convention move them to sing more frequently than the spirit suggested, if that failed to stir them up often. Motion as amended carried.

On motion, the resolutions reported in the morning were read by the Secretary, and as a whole taken up for discussion.

Mrs. Swisshelm spoke in opposition to the first resolution. Mr. Robinson replied in defence, followed by Mr. Heaton and Joseph Barker from England. Mrs. Coe advocated the resolution in a brief remark, and Mr. Robinson and Mr. Barker, made some further observations.

Mr. Sterling inquired whether this was not designed to be a Woman's Convention, and urged that gentlemen should be silent. Mrs. Johnson, replied that it was a Women's Rights Convention; but the call explicitly defined the position that all who felt friendly to the cause were invited without regard to sex, and were not considered as intrusive in taking part in the deliberations.

Mr. Barker continued his remarks. Mrs. Swisshelm replied, and Mrs. Coe followed in a spirited defense of the principles expressed by the resolution.

The time for adjournment having arrived, the Hutchinsons sung the "Millennium," and the Convention adjourned to meet in the evening at half past 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Convened at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M. The President in the chair. The resolutions were again brought up for discussion. Mr. Howells made some appropriate remarks upon the natural characteristics of woman as compared with man morally and intellectually, and favored the principles laid down in the preamble and first resolution.

Mr. Walker followed earnestly defending the same. The Hutchinsons were called upon and sang another of their appropriate songs.

Mrs. Coe then spoke upon the resolutions, particularly the legal disabilities of women.—Mrs. Swisshelm followed with some remarks upon the same subject.

On motion of Mrs. Tracy, the resolutions before the Convention were laid upon the table to be taken up at the convenience of the Convention, and Mrs. Swisshelm was requested to read a series of resolutions which she had prepared in her individual capacity. After some remarks by Dr. Brooke the motion was carried.

Mrs. Swisshelm then read her resolutions and made some remarks in connection with them, when the Convention voted to receive them and lay them on the table to be called up at some future time.

The Hutchinsons sang their song of Ohio, by request, after which the convention adjourned to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention met at nine o'clock. The President in the chair. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Geo. Schlosser.

The minutes were read and accepted. Mrs. Johnson reported and read a letter from Mrs. Paulina Davis of Rhode Island.

The reports of the standing committee appointed at Salem, April 19, 1850, were then called for and Mrs. Emily Robinson reported upon the subject of Female Education. Mrs. Coe made some remarks, followed by Mrs. Tracy in some additional explanations and statements. Report received.

On motion of Mrs. Swisshelm, the resolutions were referred back to the Business Committee for reconsideration.

Remarks upon the subject of the education and condition of women were made by Mrs. Coe, Sojourner Truth and Rev. Geo. Schlosser and Miss Coates.

On motion, a Committee of Finance was appointed to provide for defraying the expenses of publishing the minutes, &c., consisting of Jacob Heaton, Dr. A. Brooke and Mr. Barker.

Miss L. Maria Giddings then reported upon the subject of Common Law.

Some explanatory and supplementary remarks were made by Mrs. Tracy, Mr. Barker, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Swisshelm, M. R. Robinson and Mr. Pease. The Report was accepted.

The Secretary then read a very able poem from the pen of Geo. W. Putnam.

The Hutchinsons were called upon and responded in an appropriate song, after some remarks from Jesse expressing his earnest sympathy in the cause.

The Convention adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the President. Mrs. Burr took the chair and Mrs. Gage begged leave to offer an amendment to the minutes as reported for the preceding evening, which was accepted.

On motion, Mr. Samuel Brooke was appointed to act on the Committee of Finance in place of Dr. A. Brooke, who was called to leave the Convention before its adjournment.

Mrs. Johnson from the Business Committee reported and read a communication from Mrs. Henry B. Stanton, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

The Committee also reported that letters were received from the following individuals: Gerrit Smith, Lucy Stone, Samuel Ryle, Mrs. J. Martine, Susan Ormsby, Sarah Kellogg, Joseph Treat, Mrs. Bloomer, O. S. Fowler, Ely M. Young and H. C. Wright.

The time of the Convention being so far spent it was moved that they be referred to a committee to prepare and publish the proceedings of the Convention. The motion was adopted.

The Business Committee reported back the original resolutions with the following additional ones.

Resolved, That seven persons, with power to add to their number, be appointed as a Standing Committee, whose duties shall be, to take charge of all matters pertaining to the interest of this cause, during the interval of the Convention, and make arrangements for the next meeting.

Resolved, That this Convention deem it of imminent importance, to collect all facts relating to Woman and her position, and for this purpose authorize the Standing Committee to select suitable persons to report upon the number of attendants upon select Schools and Colleges, their adequacy and amount of funds, common schools and general education, industrial avocations and compensations, civil and political functions, social relations, common law, and statutory law, and report at our next Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend the formation of District Societies throughout the State for discussion and action, in reference to the rights, duties, responsibilities and relations of the sexes.

Resolved, That we will not withhold the means of honest livelihood from those females who have lost their reputation for chastity.

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of Sallie B. Gage, Marius R. Robinson and Caroline Stanton, be appointed to prepare and furnish for publication the proceedings of this Convention.

Resolved, That the Standing Committee consist of Emily Robinson of Marlboro', Cor- delia L. Smalley of Randolph, Martha J. Tilden of Akron, K. G. Thomas, M. D. of Marlboro', Sarah N. McMillan of Salem, Lydia Irish of New Lisbon, Betsey M. Cowles of Canton.

Mrs. Swisshelm moved that the preamble and resolutions be taken up and considered separately. The motion prevailed. Mrs. Swisshelm expressed some opposition to the sentiments, and also to the form of expression.

After some discussion, in which Mrs. Burr, Mr. Heaton and Mr. Barker took part, Mr. Barker proposed to amend by substituting the words *as high* in the place of *the same* in the first proposition, and the word *similar* for the same in the second. After further discussion the amendment prevailed, and the preamble as amended was adopted.

The first resolution was then moved and adopted. Mrs. Corner moved to reconsider. The motion prevailed. After discussion in which Mrs. Swisshelm, Mrs. Corner, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Barker took part. Mr. Barker moved to amend by striking out the words *criminal and gross*. After discussion the motion prevailed and the resolution as amended was adopted.

The second resolution was moved and adopted. The third resolution was moved and discussed. Mr. Walker proposing to amend by inserting before the words *to afford* to prepare themselves. Some remarks were made by Mrs. Hamblin and others. Rev. Mr. Schlosser thought the amendment might be objectionable as implying a want of intelligence on the part of the clergy and he thought would be injurious to its tendency.

Mr. Walker explained that such was not the intention, but as it was a subject hitherto little considered he deemed it no disrespect to call particular investigation to its merits. Mr. Webster made some very appropriate and conciliatory remarks and the amendment was finally carried. The resolution as amended was then read and adopted.

Mr. Hine took the Chair.

The remaining resolutions were read and adopted without discussion.

An able report on Labor and its compensation was then read by Miss Betsey M. Cowles of Canton and adopted.

Mr. Robinson called upon Mrs. Tracy to make some statements in regard to the compensation of women holding stations in our public institutions &c. Mrs. Coe presented the following resolution.

Resolved, That all avocations and pursuits which in their nature are honorable and conducive to the happiness and welfare of man, should be open to woman, if her capacity qualify her for their various duties, and her attractions impel her to enter them, provided that pursuit or avocation is in itself calculated to advance the true interests of the human race.

The resolution was moved and adopted. Samuel Brooke presented the following resolution which was moved and adopted.

Resolved, That the Standing Committee appoint some individual to inquire, whether the monopoly of capital, or in other words, the control of the means of living, is not the primary cause of the wrongs woman suffers in regard to compensation for labor.

Resolved, That labor is a physical and moral necessity, binding upon all of both sexes,—a duty whose discharge should be pleasurable instead of painful, and bring all the comforts of life instead of privation and wretchedness; and as many females, especially the seamstresses, relying upon de- pressed and life destroying labor for the support of themselves and their dependants, might improve their condition of life by forming Labor Partnerships, in which each might receive whatever her productions could command in the markets of the world, we would particularly invite their attention to this subject, and solicit, on their behalf, the sympathy, encouragement, and patronage of the public.

The Business Committee having nothing further to report, it was voted that the thanks of this Convention be returned to the officers for the acceptable manner in which they have discharged their duties on this occasion.

On motion of Mrs. Tracy it was Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Convention be tendered to the citizens of Akron for their hospitality in receiving the delegates into their families and providing so kindly for their entertainment,—also for furnishing them so commodious a house for meeting, and for so kindly and respectfully attending upon their deliberations.

A vote of earnest thanks was also tendered to the Hutchinsons for their kindness in adding to the pleasure and interest of the Convention.

The Convention then called for L. A. Hine, who addressed the audience in a few most happy and appropriate remarks. Mrs. Coe was called for and elicited much applause by her eloquence and earnestness. Mrs. Swisshelm was then invited forward and the audience was entertained for a short time by her peculiarly characteristic wit & humor. Mrs. Burr was called for and responded in her winningly graceful and happy manner. Miss Holly was called but declined.—Mrs. Tracy by invitation, made a few remarks at the close of which Mrs. Johnson was called but declined. Mrs. Clarke then came forward at the earnest call of many, and made some stirring remarks upon the present and past condition of woman, and of the glorious hopes which the present movement inspired for the future.

The minutes of the Convention were read and approved.

On motion it was voted to adjourn *sine die*.

New England A. S. Convention.

The New England Anti-Slavery Convention met at Bayston Hall, on the 28th ult. EDWARD QUINCY, Esq., of Dedham, was chosen President, Rodney French, of New Bedford, Francis Jackson of Boston, Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, N. Y., David S. Grandin, of Portland, Me., were elected V. Presidents, Saml May, Jr., of Boston; George Douglass, of New York; George Putnam, of Lynn were appointed Secretaries. Two committees—for business and finance—were raised. Mr. Quincy on taking the Chair thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him in electing him to preside over its deliberations. He said it was a singular fact that the Old Anti-Slavery Organization, after succeeding in opening all the Halls in the city and had taken possession of the Halls of Congress had returned to the cradle of its infancy, in Bayston Hall. Samuel May Jr., from the committee of Arrangements, reported respecting his doings in procuring the places for the session of the Convention.

Wendell Phillips, from the Business Committee, reported a series of eleven Resolutions.

The first resolution, relating to the action of City Government, was now taken up for discussion, and were supported by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Parker Pillsbury of Concord, N. H., Stephen S. Foster, of Worcester, James N. Bulfinch of Lynn, and Wendell Phillips of this city. Mr. Pillsbury considered the refusal of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen a vote of thanks for denying the use of the hall. Mr. Pillsbury, as usual, was very sarcastic in his speech, and was attentively listened to. Mr. Foster said he believed the churches were the true authors of the opposition to the anti-slavery movement. He would acknowledge that he had heretofore given the clergy the credit of having more influence than they really possessed. Instead of being leader and instructors of the people he found them the tools of the church-going merchants. He thought the city was corrupt, and that the Convention should move to the country. He represented the city in no very pleasant light. Mr. Garrison came to the rescue of the city. He did not believe it the worst place in the world, though had enough in all conscience. He had great hope of Boston. The authorities will yet be compelled to open Faneuil Hall. He had called the Mayor and Aldermen without gloves for their opposition to Liberty in enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law in the case of Sims. He considered it a compliment to Boston, that after all the bragging in the city newspapers Sims was taken out of Boston in broad day light, the sneaking kidnappers shrunk from even the pale light of the moon, and stole their victim from our shores during the darkest moment of the night. This fact was to the speaker evidence of cowardice of the leaders of the men stealing operation, and a father evidence that they had little confidence in the people.

Mr. Phillips differed with his friends Foster and Garrison. He believed that all the first named gentlemen said about the city was true, but he differed with Mr. Garrison in regard to the cause. He disagreed with Mr. Garrison in believing that the people of Boston would have prevented Sims from being taken away in the day time. He thought it was no use to disguise the fact that a fugitive can be taken from Boston whenever the authorities see fit, or from any other part of the State—New Bedford or Worcester—[A voice—No! never?] Mr. Phillips adhered to his opinion. He said the country had talked what it would do should a case occur, but when its services were wanted they were not to be had. He condemned the action of the late Senate of Massachusetts in refusing to pass Buckingham's bill, and considered it a record against the country towns of Massachusetts, in favor of slavery.

Mr. Phillips spoke at some length upon the resolution and made, as usual, an eloquent close. On motion, the Convention adjourned until two o'clock P. M.—*Commence*

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOLOROUS OR A JARRING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL.—Milton.

SALEM, OHIO, JUNE 7, 1851.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets July 6th.

NOTICE.

All letters and Communications for The Bugle, should hereafter be addressed to M. R. Robinson Salem, Columbiana Co., O.

The Akron Convention.

This very important meeting has passed—fully realizing the expectations of its warmest friends. We had almost said their wishes. But this consummation is not the work of a day. We know not when we have attended a Convention marked by deeper interest. Different portions of the State were well represented, some from other States, gave interest by their presence. The numerous letters, gave indication of hopeful interest and vigorous effort generally aroused.

The business of the Convention was principally conducted by the women, as will be seen by a reference to the list of officers.—The manner in which they acquitted themselves, must, we think have convinced the most sceptical—not of the propriety or rightfulness merely, of the participation of both sexes in deliberative bodies; but of its very great advantages in facilitating business and sustaining interest and decorum. It will be conceded by all the vast assembly who witnessed the proceedings, that in whatever capacity the women appeared, they demonstrated the rightfulness of their claim to all they demand, i. e. if *capacity* to exercise and enjoy those rights, be admitted as such demonstration, for wherever they appeared, whether as presiding officers, at the secretaries' desk, in the committee room, in the ably written reports, in the varied correspondence, or in the extemporaneous speeches—they suffered nothing in comparison with the men who participated in the proceedings.—Indeed the women may themselves say this, without subjecting themselves to censure from any new edition of the charge of vanity. Truth requires us to say more—that they excelled. The exhibition of talent there made was not only of high order but of varied character. The presence of the Hutchinsons was an attractive feature of the occasion. Thanks to those noble hearted songsters of truth. How much are they doing to humanize and bless the race. The slave—woman, and all the wronged—owe them a debt of gratitude—they will gladly pay. On this occasion they met with hearty responses to their kindly sympathies, as they gushed forth in melting, thrilling sounds, from that true source of song, warm, generous, loving hearts. Blessings on them, that they have consecrated their songs to truth and humanity. Would that all, old and young could hear them. Would that the despairing slave could be cheered by their hopeful notes of the "Good time coming." It would itself be the fulfillment of the wish, and prove the good time not to come, but here.

One feature of the meeting, we particularly admired. It was a meeting of the people. No mighty sun eclipsed all lesser lights. But there were many glorious stars beaming with the brightest of all lustre, truth and love. The speeches were numerous, brief, earnest and to the point; some of them sparkling with imagination, and glowing with eloquence. We wish we could print them with the power with which they were uttered. We shall in future numbers furnish some extracts from them, as well as from the letters and reports. We can only add, that to us the character of the Convention was an earnest—that that ignorance, which has so long covered the world in regard to the rights, duties and relation of the sexes, will soon be dissipated and in consequence, we shall have happier families—wiser communities and a more just and righteous government. We must add that the citizens of Akron by their urbanity and generous hospitality, have secured for themselves a lasting place in the hearts of the numerous visitors present on the occasion.

FEMALE ELOQUENCE.—After listening to the eloquence of the women who addressed the Convention at Akron; and to the admirable address of Mrs. Tracy in Salem, we are compelled to exclaim, what has the world not lost by the exclusion of woman from this point of influence? To say nothing of those moral gems she will bring forth from the rich treasures of her purer heart; what have we not lost on the score of eloquence, beautiful, earnest and effective eloquence? We may henceforth expect a new era in the history of the forum. Woman has stepped upon it with all the controlling influence peculiar to her character. Seizing as she will those great principles of truth which are now moulding society,—the most grand and moving themes of eloquence,—we may reasonably hope to surpass all that has given to Greece or Rome its immortality. We shall combine the refined and true with the powerful and effective. We shall cultivate in speaker and listener, a pure taste and high morality. We should like to pursue this thought but have only room to suggest it.

Faneuil Hall has been refused, to two hundred petitioners, to listen to an address by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Our Receipts and Expenditures.

We intend hereafter to publish weekly the amount of our receipts, on pledges and donations—and for subscriptions to the Bugle.—That those interested in the support of the paper may at any time know what are the means for meeting the demands against us. The expenses of printing the paper are not less than thirty three dollars per week. With prompt payment there are now a sufficient number of subscribers at the present rate of expenditure to make the paper a self-sustaining paper—will those in arrears please compare the receipts with the expenditures, and judge of the necessities of the Committee.—The Pledges and donations ought not to be touched for the paper, but ought to go for the support of lecturers; and it might be so if what is due upon the Bugle were promptly paid.

Will not the abolitionists at once set to work in their respective vicinities and enlarge its subscription list. It should be done—we think it can be done.

The receipts for The Bugle are unavoidably omitted this week for want of room.

NOTICES.

M. R. Robinson will lecture at Williamsport on Sunday the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. W. Walker will deliver a discourse in Salem on Sunday the 16th inst., at the Town Hall at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. W. Walker will also attend a meeting at Cherry Valley on Sunday the 23d inst.—To commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mrs. R. M. Tracy.

On Tuesday evening last, we had the pleasure of listening to an address from Mrs. H. M. Tracy, on the subject of Western Literature. Mrs. T. is connected as assistant Editor, with the Western Literary Magazine, of Columbus. Her elocution and beautiful address was rich in thought, and indicated a purpose above that of the ordinary literary culture to the public taste. It is her purpose to cultivate the beautiful and imaginative—to see the history of the past, and make all obedient to the happiness and improvement of the present. All classes need the gentle, refining influence of a pure and elevating literature. In the hands of one, who like Mrs. Tracy, understands the present relations of society and earnestly seeks its improvement, it cannot fail to be an efficient means of reform; reaching as it does, many minds closed to all access from other sources. Our children and youth demand, and will have something of the sort. Let us meet the demand with a literature worthy of this native soil, and not with that flood of trash which is now overwhelming us. We will refer to the Magazine when we shall have opportunity for its examination. Of the principal Editors we have no knowledge, except from the indication of good taste and judgment in the selection of an assistant.

We have received a copy of The Relations or a Tale of Life in Louisiana. Translated by Mrs. Baker. Published by Mr. Z. Baker Akron Ohio.

We have not had time to read the book and it is now gone from our hands. Upon reception however we handed it over to our little folks, who we observed devoured it greedily and affirmed that it was "exceedingly interesting,—first rate." A better commendation perhaps than any other we could give.

Hydropathic Encyclopedia, by R. T. Trail, M. D. Fowler and Wells N. Y.

The first No. of this beautifully printed work has just come to hand: The whole to be completed in eight parts, containing a system of Hydropathy and Hygiene, designed as a guide to Families and students, and a Text Book for Physicians. The present No. contains a brief but comprehensive history of Medicine and Hygiene, evidently the result of considerable research—and the outlines of Anatomy, illustrated with plates. From the character of the present No. we doubt not it will be acceptable and useful to the multitude of families disposed to adopt the Hydropathic Treatment.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—It would give us great pleasure to publish the communication of R., but that the proceedings and documents of the Convention will occupy, for two or three weeks all the space we can possibly devote to this subject.

Naomi is informed that all facts, especially such as refer to individuals, must be accompanied by a responsible name—at least for the Editors benefit.

DIED, of Bilious fever, on the 23d ult., at his residence in New Lyme, Ashtabula Co., WILLIAM K. DEMING, in the 6th year of his age.

The deceased was originally from Berlin Hartford Co., Connecticut, but for many years had been a resident of Ohio.

CUBA AND UNIVERSAL LIBERTY.—At a meeting lately held at the Cuban Home, New Orleans, where Gen. Grant of Miss. Col. Judson and Capt. Hernandez officiated as President and Vice-President, the following was adopted:

Be it Resolved, We are friends to Universal Liberty, and therefore are determined to exhibit our sympathy for Cuba and the wronged Cubans.

We must say, this is rather indefinite.—Which wronged Cubans are meant—the black or white ones? And do the invaders propose to liberate them all together?—*Tri- bune.*

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